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appointed, although the work as a whole is interesting. There are parts, however, that might be made less technical; too much space might be said to be devoted to the acquirement and utilization of material and not enough relation shown between the various culture areas.

M. J. LONSDON

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1911-1912. By F. W. HODGE, ethnologist in charge, Washington, 1919, pp. 677.

The book is divided into six parts: The Administrative Report; Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region, by Dr. Melvin Randolph Gilmore; Preliminary Account of the Antiquities of the Region Between the Manchos and La Plata Rivers in Southwestern Colorado, by Earl H. Morris; Designs in Hopi Pottery, by Jessi Walker Fewkis; The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai, with introduction and translation by Martha Warren Beckwith; and appendix containing abstracts from Hawaiian stories collected by Forander and edited by Thomas G. Thrum of the Bishop museum, Honolulu.

The first forty pages are taken up with the administrative report, giving the results of ethnological researches among American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. It also includes reports on other phases of the work of the bureau.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is the paper by Dr. Gilmore. He shows a knowledge of the folklore, ritual, ceremony, custom, song, story and philosophy of the Indians which makes the taxonomic list of plants, which covers seventy-seven pages, far from being a recital of dry, uninteresting facts such as one might expect from the treatment of a technical subject. Preceding the list of plants are three well written articles on Ethnic Botany, Influence of Flora on Human Activities and Culture, and Influence of Human Population on Flora, with especial reference to the bearing the subjects have on Indian life. In the second paper, by Earl Morris, the minor antiquities that are pictured together with his interesting description gives the reader a good pic-

ture of the manners and customs of these ancient Indians. The third paper furnishes a good key to the interpretation of the decoration of ancient Hopi earthenware. The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai has 345 pages given to it. The story, which is given both in English and the Hawaiian languages, is preceded by an introduction giving information concerning the author of the story, as well as facts concerning the prose and poetry of the Polynesian groups. Each of the papers given is followed by a bibliography which would be very helpful to the student of these subjects. As to type, paper, binding and illustration, the work is very pleasing. The book is attractive and readable not only for the student of ethnology, but the general reader as well.

MARY M. MANRING

Bulletin Seventy-one of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Native Cemeteries and Forms of Burial East of the Mississippi. By DAVID I. BUSHNELL JR., Washington, 1920, pp. 160.

This book consists of 148 pages of fascinating reading, with an excellent bibliography and some most interesting photographs and illustrations of excavated cemeteries and ossuaries. The author has given an accurate and detailed account of the burial customs of the Indians which in former times inhabited the vast territory extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Only the ancient mounds and remains of the dead are now left of the native tribes, and, considering the great change which has occurred, it is interesting to study this remaining evidence.

Although seldom did one tribe follow a single method of disposing of their dead to the exclusion of all others, every tribe appears to have had some characteristic form of burial. The tribes are dealt with separately in the description of the forms of burial, and it appears that the same tribes had different customs, as they were scattered in various parts of the country. For example, the author states that the Algonquians of New England deposited their dead in pits, while those tribes farther west followed a form of scaffold burial.

The book is completed by an adequate conclusion which sums up the author's statements and gives a brief resume of the field covered. The work represents a great amount of